

ADAMS EXPRESS DRIVERS OUT

GENERAL STRIKE AND THREAT OF NO QUARTER THIS TIME.

Company Advertisers for Men and Offers Rewards for Convictions Engaging Jerome to Help in Prosecuting Other Concerns Expect No Trouble Today.

The traffic of the Adams Express Company was tied up yesterday morning by a strike of its drivers and helpers in Jersey City and New York which had threatened for some weeks. The company is determined this time that there will be no compromise with the strike.

It was reported on behalf of the company that 200 of the 1,000 drivers, including the president of their union, remained loyal to the company and were willing to work, but until the filling of the places of the strikers is systematized which it is thought will be done tomorrow, no serious attempt will be made to run the regular service.

The strike against the company with a large amount of perishable freight to deliver. An effort will be made today to clear this off. Attempts to run the wagons yesterday afternoon were followed by violence. A train of ten wagons which was sent down town in charge of strikebreakers from the depot at Second avenue and Fifty-sixth street was attacked by people in the tenements, who sent a shower of stones and bricks after it which injured two men. One of these, Albert Rowland of 534 Fifth street, was hit by a brick and knocked back into the wagon. He was taken to the company's warehouse at Forty-second street and Madison avenue and attended by a physician there. Another strikebreaker was chased into a wagon and beaten into unconsciousness before he was rescued.

Whether the strike will be extended to the other companies on Monday will possibly not be known until today, it was said. A representative of the Wells Fargo Company said that the president of the local of the teamsters representing its employees had given his word that its employees would take no action looking toward a strike until tomorrow, if at all.

The strike against the Adams company is nominally for the discharge of a man, the union does not want to have retained and for the reinstatement of three men who have been discharged, but it is believed that it is part of an attempt to force the closed shop. The company intends to fight the strike vigorously and has advertised rewards of \$5,000 for the conviction and imprisonment of persons conspiring with confederates, expiring for the purpose of maliciously injuring or destroying the property or business of the company or to do any act or thing calculated to interfere with the business of the company and of \$1,000 for the conviction and imprisonment of any person assaulting its employees or any other act of violence.

The company also advertises for drivers and helpers, promising "permanent employment and indemnity in case of injury."

The officers of the local of teamsters kept out of sight most of the time yesterday. Howard Figgs, secretary-treasurer of the Adams Express Company local of the teamsters, which takes in the strikers, said that fifteen men who were prominent in the last strike and were being discharged for no reason other than that they were active in the union. He could not say how far the strike would extend, but said that the union would also fight for the abolition of the closed shop in Brooklyn. The Adams company, which he said was organized to break up the union.

The strike order was issued by John S. Adams, president of the company, shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning. About 100 men quit in Jersey City and the strike spread to 100 more and then to New York. The Adams company, the strikers, though the last strike was settled on an open shop basis, now say that the present strike will be made for the closed shop.

The strike in Jersey City was followed by 400 quitting work at the depot of the company at Forty-eighth street and Madison avenue, Manhattan, and in Harlem and other parts of the city.

According to the strikers, George Pendleton, general agent of the company at the Furman street office of the Adams company in Brooklyn, had controlled the union men to remove their buttons.

On account of the threats of a strike the company for the last two weeks had been stabilizing its horses and housing most of its wagons in Manhattan at night. For the last week the stables of the company in Trinity place have been filled at night. The Wells-Fargo company and the American company have been doing the same thing.

The strike leaders made conflicting statements last evening as to how far the strike will extend. One Howard Figgs, secretary of the local to which the Adams Express Company's drivers belong, said that no immediate attempt would be made to order more strikers before Monday, others said that all would be ordered out for tomorrow morning beginning with the employees of the United States company. The official of the Adams company as soon as the strike began had new telephone connections made to all points where freight, especially perishable freight, was lying. As there are large quantities of this on hand it will be moved first.

The following statement was made last evening on behalf of the company:

The company will go on right ahead making the strike. It will prosecute to the limit of the law all who obstruct delivery of merchandise or damage the property of the company or of those whose property is in its charge. William Travers Jerome has charge of the prosecutions and has received definite instructions. The company will have nothing but the open shop and the strike, which was not even ordered yesterday is really for the closed shop. It is really for the reinstatement of men who were discharged for misconduct and to force the discharge of a man the union does not like.

We are attempting to do business now, and will be better prepared on Monday and Tuesday. We will move a quantity of the perishable freight. In the afternoon forty men gave up the strike in Manhattan and reported for work in addition to the men with President O'Connor of the union to which the strikers belong refused to work. We are prepared to put a large number of men to work and would have more men extended effort to break the strike. As we did, but want to make arrangements for their protection.

We have learned that about 60 per cent of the men are half hearted in this strike and would not have quit but for fear of the others.

The business of the Adams Express Company is a large business and most of the freight comes by way of Jersey City except at the Forty-eighth street depot, where merchandise for the company comes over the New Haven lines. The feeling leading to the strike started after the end of the last fall because union men who were discharged for cause were not reemployed. It was said that the fleet of last fall will be kept over again, but this time all the company will be better prepared. The strike is a serious one without merit. No ultimatum was submitted in the case of the last strike. The union men about an ultimatum and then were ordered out before most of them knew why they were to strike. We will have a large amount of perishable freight to deliver tomorrow and our customers are anxious to have it delivered. It is possible that we will get matters

Taste Pleasure in a Glass of Water



From the famous
White Rock Springs
at Waukesha, Wis.

Still Rock

A natural uncharged water

A refreshing remedy for Stomach, Kidney, and Gouty Disorders

well in hand, which we expect to do by Monday.

It was said at the offices of the Wells Fargo company that it expects no trouble before tomorrow or Tuesday if at all. A representative of the company said:

"If we accept the word of the president of the union to which our drivers belong no action will be taken until our drivers meet tomorrow in Jersey City. We have no reason to believe there will be any trouble, but at all events we have been told that the union of our men will take no action until it meets tomorrow."

At the offices of the American Express Company it was said that no immediate action of a strike was felt. Nothing of that kind was expected before Tuesday.

It was said that the Adams company has had strike breakers quartered for some days in Greenwich street. A meeting of the strikers was held at Washington Hall, 781 Eighth avenue, last evening. It was addressed by Secretary Biggs. He said that the general strike would take place and that the union had plenty of funds. He told the men to obey the law during the strike. A meeting of the strikers has been called for this afternoon at Washington Hall. Fifty-sixth street and Madison avenue was for a while yesterday the storm center of a number of attacks on drivers for the Adams company. Several attempts were made to cut the traces of the horses which were held up while going to the East Fifty-sixth street stable. The strikers fought the drivers and the stable with the harness partially slashed. John Finnegan, a driver with three guards, was attacked at the same corner, but the strikers fled through the crowd to the stable with Finnegan and the guards on the wagon, reaching the stable safely.

The strike leaders talked last night of sending committees to the Adams Express Company's different depots to remonstrate against the discharge of union men. Secretary Biggs of the union said he was not sure whether or not there will be a strike against the other companies this week.

TAFT ON THE GOLF LINKS.

Gets Busy as Soon as Possible After He Arrives in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 11.—President Taft began his eight days vacation here today. The President established the temporary White House in the Bon Air Hotel and this afternoon went out to inspect the links of the Country Club, his chief temporary possession. This winter capital is not so stiff or bound up with etiquette as is Washington.

The President has a suite of apartments like those occupied by dozens of others. He dines with the other guests in the ordinary dining room and except for the presence in uniform of his personal aide, Capt. A. W. Butt, there is nothing to mark out his table from the rest. Already the President has met several of his old friends and has chatted with many of them as if he had all the time in the world.

John D. Rockefeller is one of the guests, but he and the President have not met yet. It was not very long after the President got into Augusta until he was out on the links of the Country Club. He left the hotel wearing an old gray cap and a gray sweater, but he came back from a round with Capt. Butt and W. J. Boardman with the sweater on the seat of the carriage and the cap tilted back on his head. It was the first golf that he has played in almost six months. He played last at Beverly Hills, and he has come to the real article was writing letters about past games with friends.

The only real test of the President's complete enjoyment was the warm weather. When he left Washington there was snow on the ground. In Augusta the thermometer registered 70 to-day and the guests at the hotel were running about in summer garb and straw hats.

Late this afternoon the President went for an automobile ride and called upon the Mayor of Augusta. A direct telephone wire with the White House was fitted up for the President's use to-day. It got scant attention.

Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen are expected here tomorrow.

The Weather.

MARCH 12.—The storm which was over the New England coast disappeared and its place was filled yesterday by an anticyclone which moved over the middle Atlantic States and caused fair weather in all the districts east of the Mississippi. At the same time it caused the temperature to drop to freezing point from Maine to northern New Jersey.

There was a large area of low pressure west of the Mississippi, with its center over South Dakota, moving eastward attended by cloudy and threatening conditions in the upper Mississippi States and upper lake regions and some snow and rain in the central Rocky Mountain States. There was unusually warm weather in all the interior of the country. The temperature rose everywhere from 10 to 30 degrees above freezing point, except in northern Minnesota and thence west to Washington.

In this city the day was fair, cooler and slightly hazy (freezing in the morning and warmer in the afternoon), wind, fresh northwest to southeast; average humidity, 44 per cent; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.22; at P. M., 30.28.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table.

1911. 1910. 1911. 1910.

8 A. M. 34° 36° 36° 45° 45° 46°

12 M. 34° 36° 36° 45° 45° 46°

3 P. M. 35° 37° 37° 46° 46° 47°

Lowest temperature, 29° at 7 A. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York and New England, increasing cloudiness with rain in southern and rain or snow in northern portions during the latter part of to-day or tomorrow; warmer to-day; moderate easterly winds, becoming southerly and increasing.

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain to-day and probably tomorrow; moderate southerly winds, increasing.

For the District of Columbia, fair, followed by rain this afternoon or to night and probably tomorrow; slightly warmer to-day; moderate southerly winds, increasing somewhat to-day and becoming variable.

For western New York, rain to-day and colder in western portion; probably rain or snow to-morrow and colder in eastern portion; moderate easterly winds, becoming southerly and increasing; probably reaching high by to-night.

For western Pennsylvania, rain to-day and colder by night; fair to-morrow except probably some fog; southerly winds, becoming variable.

For the British Isles, southerly winds, becoming variable.

JUDGE PILLORIES GOV. COMER

JONES WRITES INTO U. S. COURT RECORD HIS SCORN.

The Judge Calls Him "Bawler," "Ignoramus," "Advocate of Lawlessness," and Asserts That He Was Trying to Drive "Alabama Out of the Union."

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 11.—Ex-Gov. B. B. Comer was this afternoon pilloried in the United States court records as a "bawler" and "ignoramus" and an "advocate of lawlessness." The pillorying was done by Judge Thomas G. Jones of the Circuit Court for the northern division of the middle district of Alabama. Judge Jones had his denunciation made a part of the court records.

The remarks of Judge Jones were in answer to an attack made upon him by ex-Gov. Comer in the latter's farewell message, sent to the Legislature on January 10, 1911. Gov. Comer charged Judge Jones with usurping jurisdiction in the famous Alabama race cases and criticized the court in terms of extreme severity.

In his reply Judge Jones denounces the former Governor's policy as tending to drive "Alabama out of the Union," charges him with ignorance of State and Federal law, with efforts to rule by intimidation and extra-legal methods and with unfairness in personal allusions.

Commenting upon the attack of Gov. Comer, Judge Jones says there is nothing like it for "bad eminence in the annals of the United States," and styles it "a desperate act of the author, after years of vain bawling and blustering, to destroy the character of the Judge and introduce, it may be, by the hallucination that the fathers placed a usurper in our midst."

Asserting that Gov. Comer during his administration stood for lawlessness, Judge Jones says he "whipped the State into a froth with threats to tie up traffic by arresting conductors and train hands, and through a general campaign of harassment. Confidence in the security of life, liberty and property under our institutions here was fast passing away under such conditions."

"Gov. Comer," who stood for lawlessness, and not the court, which stood for law, brought that shame upon the State, and his own acts and utterances at the time are the witnesses against him. Humiliation befell us, not at the hands of the court, which upheld the legislation, but at the hands of the Governor, who proclaimed a purpose to run amuck with the laws of the country and the rights and liberties of the people.

All law and order were then at stake, and it was the highest and most sacred duty of the court to take all steps needful to make it sure that when the conflict came the law and not lawlessness would survive. Any other attitude would have licensed anarchy and practically taken Alabama out of the Union."

Resenting Gov. Comer's reference to his former employment by corporations, Judge Jones, while admitting that he represented the railroads before going on the Federal bench, says:

The environment in whose grasp Gov. Comer seeks to enfold the Judge is the more pliant of malice and hate of a nature which mirrors all human nature by its own standard of rectitude and therefore insists that all mankind is base."

IS GERMANY BEATEN?

Berlin Paper Thinks England Has the Best of the Bagdad Railway Scrap.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, March 11.—The declaration of the North German Gazette that the speech of Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons has paved the way for an Anglo-German understanding on the question of the Bagdad railway has taken the German press by surprise. It was accepted here as a direct hint from the Government. Astonishment is therefore expressed at the fact that the Kaiser's Government should so promptly hasten to voice the "favorable impression" which Sir Edward's speech has created in Government circles.

The radical Morgen Post says it is a conspicuous contradiction of the attitude which Germany has hitherto taken. It hints that the Fatherland is beaten and must retreat.

"This supposition," says the Morgen Post, "is now plainly justified. Germany has acknowledged England's position at Koweit and evidently intends to effect an understanding with Britain regarding the construction of a railway to the Persian Gulf."

The Lokal Anzeiger says: "Unless all signs deceive us we are reaching a rapprochement with England over the completion of the railway after long years of fruitless discussion."

MEGANTIC CLUB DINNER.

Fishermen and Huntsmen Meet for a Winter Celebration.

They had the ball room of the Plaza all fixed up with pines and spruces and things last night for the twenty-fourth annual dinner of the Megantic Fish and Game Corporation. The things included snowshoes and skis and stuffed wildcats and tents. There were 400 men dinner on the floor and in the gallery 200 women. Instead of watching the men eat had dinner for themselves. The amusements included one man and two women singers and Buffalo Jones with his moving pictures of Western and African hunting with the lasso. Incidentally Mr. Jones and one of his lieutenants, Ambrose Means, received loving cups from the corporation.

Oscar S. Straus was down as the toastmaster but he didn't come, so Isaac W. Colefax, president of the corporation, presided. The speakers were ex-Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine, ex-Justice Henry A. Gilchrist, the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, Dr. William B. Owsen of Lafayette College, Dr. William J. Long, who once had a controversy with Col. Roosevelt, and T. Gilbert Pearson, secretary of the National Audubon Club. Others at the same table were W. E. Lucas, Dwight W. Huntington, William Forster, Roy C. Andrews, George D. Pratt, E. W. Rogers, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Smith, Meigs H. Whipples, Charles Strauss, Wayne Dumont, Dr. George A. Piersol, E. E. Drake, H. V. Osborne, S. David Abercrombie, Walter G. King and John W. Ticecomb.

The speech stuck rather closely to two subjects, hunting and fishing, with strong emphasis on the latter. Justice Gilchrist talked on law and sport. He told of the conditions on Long Island where because of certain old charters it is claimed that the State cannot legislate game laws which conflict with local customs. Justice Gilchrist said that this reasoning was not well founded. He paid a tribute to Dr. Hornaday of the Bronx zoo and chairman of the legislative committee on the Game and Fish. Mr. Pierson said it was absolutely necessary for the Government to come in and prohibit the sale of game. Game, he said, should be managed for the benefit of the sportsman for his holiday. If the commercial exploitation of game were allowed to continue there soon would be no game for anybody.

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

The Sale of the \$40 & \$50 Suits for Women at \$25 Will Be Continued Monday

The response to our announcement for Saturday's sale has been far in excess of our expectations. Nevertheless, the quantity prepared for this occasion was so great, the assortment so diversified, that we are still in position to offer a complete range of sizes and choice of a great many styles for those who will attend the sale on Monday:

Every garment is a reproduction of a model usually sold at \$40 or \$50, and every garment, viewed from any point of view, or compared with the very best values to be found anywhere, would fully justify such a price.

Don't overlook the opportunity of selecting one or two of these suits, while you may, at \$25.00.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE OFFERINGS FOR MONDAY:

Satin Suits for Women in a variety of new and exclusive models, plain as well as fancy effects, in colors or black or navy blue, with the very newest style skirts. \$29.50, \$50, \$69 and \$85

Full Length Coats for Women in mixtures and black or navy serges, trimmed with here and there a little touch of high colored satin and tiny gilt buttons; extremely new and very becoming coats at \$15

Full Length Coats for Women in side button effects with satin collars set off with 2 large hand-made satin frogs, silk lined throughout; regular value \$40. Special Monday for \$29.50

Women's Dresses made of Twilled Silk Foulards in a great many popular designs, such as dots, squares and stripes; several models to select from; all of them made with fancy yokes and trimmed in a combination of different colors; regularly valued at \$25. Special Monday at \$15

Lingerie Dresses for Women, trimmed with very wide and narrow linen crochet lace, made with kimono sleeves and in every detail tailored and elaborated equal to the best you can usually purchase at \$20. Special Monday at \$12.75

Evening Gowns for Women. Reproductions of the choicest of the imported models designed by the foremost tailors of Paris and executed in the most wanted and most fashionable cloths and colors; a surpassingly beautiful array of styles to select from at \$50, \$95, \$110, \$125 and \$159

Marquise Dresses for Women in white with hand embroidered combination trimmings and insertions of Cluny linen lace, designed with Dutch neck and kimono sleeves; a variety of models. All excellent values at \$25

Street and Afternoon Dresses of Marquise, foulards, voiles, crepe meteor and satins, all copies of imported models in a range of many new and beautiful colors; all sizes; at \$45

Evening Wraps for Women, of fine imported broadcloth, pastel shades, with sailor collar and cuffs of satin, trimmed with self and black cord. \$25

A Clearance Sale of All Our Women's Riding Habits Has Been Arranged for Monday.

All the garments embraced in this offering are strictly custom made, in fact most of them are sample models made as carefully and tailored as exquisitely as it is possible to finish garments of this kind; sizes are mostly 36 and 38:

4 Riding Habits reg. sold at \$75
3 Riding Habits reg. sold at \$65 all at \$39.50
4 Riding Habits reg. sold at \$59

8 Riding Habits regularly sold at \$25 to \$35, at \$10

9 Riding Skirts regularly sold at \$18.50 to \$29.50, at \$11.50

15 Linen and Khaki Riding Skirts regularly sold at \$15 and \$18, at \$9.50

One of the Most Important

Sales of Blouses for Women

will take place at the Saks Store Monday

If you require a few stylish blouses—and what woman does not?—do not let this opportunity slip away from you. The offering consists of just about one thousand waists—not half enough to supply all who will want them. They comprise a prominent maker's entire sample line of extremely high grade novelty blouses—all of the best of workmanship, fashioned of imported materials and beautifully hand embroidered. All are trimmed in the most up-to-date manner in beautiful colorings and combinations. We have divided them into 3 lots:

The Chiffon and Net Blouses; values up to \$20.00, will be sold Monday, at \$7.95

The Chiffon and Net Blouses; values up to \$12.50, will be sold Monday, at \$4.95

The Foulard Blouses (all sizes) in many models and colorings, values to \$7.50, will be sold at \$2.95

Mrs. Thompson Loses \$700 in Jewelry.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 11.—When Mrs. George Thompson of East Orange, N. J., whose husband is a Brooklyn business man, arrived here from home to-day to visit her father, Clarke Eby, she found her jewelry worth \$700 had been taken from her satchel.

Before leaving East Orange she left her satchel in a boarding house hall while she breakfasted, but whether the jewelry was stolen then or on the train is unknown.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The tug Rocket has arrived at Norfolk, the cruiser Dixie and the battleship Louisiana, Kanawha and New Hampshire at Hampton Roads, the collier Cyclops at Sewalls Point, the supply ship Celtic at New York yard and the gunboat Yorktown at San Diego.

The cruiser Tacoma has sailed from Puerto Cortes for Puerto Mexico, the hospital ship Solace and the collier Mars from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads, the tug Pentucket from New York yard for Norfolk, the destroyer Sterrett from Charleston for Hampton Roads, the cruiser Buffalo from Mare Islands for San Diego and the collier Brutus from Key West for Hampton Roads.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—These army orders were issued to-day:

First Lieut. John P. Kelly, Medical Reserve Corps, to Fort Hamilton, New York.

Major George T. Holloway, paymaster, to his home preparatory to retirement.

Major William Lassiter, Inspector General, to duty in the office of the Inspector General.

Major Kimball, acting Judge Advocate, to St. Paul, Minn., relieving Capt. Douglas Scitell, commissary, who will proceed to San Antonio, Tex.

First Lieut. Shelby U. Marlette, Medical Reserve Corps, resignation accepted.

Majors Arthur W. Yates, Robert H. Rolfe and George C. Bailey, quartermasters, to San Antonio, Tex.

These navy orders were issued:

Surgeon L. L. Morris, from naval medical supply depot, New York yard, to the Hancock.

Surgeon J. L. Benton, from the Franklin to the Idaho.

Surgeon R. W. Plummer, from the Idaho to the Franklin.

STOP IT BEFORE IT SPREADS

Poslam Heals All Troublesome Skin Diseases Rapidly and Readily.

A skin affection treated with poslam, the new skin remedy, immediately becomes responsive, itching stops and the trouble grows less annoying, less extensive, until it finally disappears and the skin regains its normal color and texture. Bacterial infections so prone to spread are checked at once.

All skin diseases, including acne, tetter, piles, salt rheum, skin scale, barber's and cutaneous eruptions, are relieved and cured by poslam, itching being stopped at once. The less serious troubles, such as pimples, red and inflamed noses, rashes, complexion blemishes, etc., respond so readily that results are seen over night.

Poslam is sold in two sizes (trial 50 cents; regular jars, \$2) by all druggists. Poslam soap (medicated with Poslam) benefits the skin and prevents disease, 25 cents. For free sample of Poslam write to Emergency Laboratories, 22 West 25th St., New York City.

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

The Wall Street edition of THE EVENING SUN contains all the financial news and the stock and bond quotations to the close of the market. The closing quotations, including the "bid and asked" prices, with additional news matter are contained also in the night edition of THE EVENING SUN.—Adv.

POLICE CAPTAIN AT THE BOUT

McNALLY RELUCTANTLY SAYS SO AND GETS SUMMONSES.

Which He Takes Reluctantly From Magistrate O'Connor, Who Would Never Give Him Any Before and Insists on Doing So Now—Inspectors on Charges.

Police Capt. John J. McNally, who has diligently appeared day after day in the West Side police court with newspaper clippings of "boxing" bouts, got five summonses from Magistrate O'Connor yesterday for Tom O'Rourke, as manager, Pat Moore, Sammy Smith, the referee, and the timekeeper of the Moore-Smith bout at the National Sporting Club on Friday night.

Heretofore Capt. McNally has just asked for warrants and been reproved by Magistrate O'Connor, who said clippings weren't evidence, and that was all till the next fight.

"What evidence have you?" Magistrate O'Connor asked Capt. McNally yesterday. The captain produced the customary newspaper clippings, also an opinion by Mr. Pendleton, as Corporation Counsel, to the effect that summonses could be issued under section 1710 of the penal laws on evidence submitted even by newspaper writers.

Magistrate O'Connor was not satisfied. He demanded more evidence.

"Well, I saw the bout myself," admitted McNally, uneasily.

Magistrate O'Connor looked at him in amazement.

"All right. I'll grant the summonses upon your evidence," he agreed quickly. Then he had McNally describe what he saw as to wearing gloves, seconds in the ring, a referee, a timekeeper, the ringing of a gong. The police captain was perspiring when he left the witness chair.

He went into the clerk's room, but changed his mind and said he would issue his own summonses. Under the inferior courts law every policeman is provided with a book of blank summonses bearing the signature of Chief Magistrate McAdoo. When Magistrate O'Connor heard of McNally's announced intention he hurried a messenger to the clerk's room to get the signature of Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

Magistrate O'Connor refused to sign the last two.

"You'll use the summonses that I sign," he told McNally, "and there'll be a record of them kept in this court to show they were issued."

Capt. McNally murmured something about the clerk, but went into the complaint room. He had three summonses made out in the names of O'Rourke, Moore and Smith and the two others for John O'Connor, Magistrate O'Connor refused to sign the last two.

"They'll have to be made out properly," declared the Magistrate, "if I stay here after noon. If you don't know their names, describe them, reference, time kept, so that you can identify them. But I don't think I can recognize them," protested McNally. "I don't think I could recognize even Moore or Smith."

Charges have been preferred against Inspector George F. Titus and ex-inspector George W. McCluskey for failure to enforce the law relative to boxing clubs. Capt. Cornelius Hayes is also under charges, and it is said that similar complaints will be made against two or three others.

Former Corporation Counsel F. K. Pendleton sent to ex-commissioner William F. Baker on September 15, 1909, an opinion in which he said that boxing bouts are illegal and that warrants should be obtained against the principals.

The police order based on this opinion was issued on September 21, 1909.

DON'T RECOGNIZE SWEDENBORG.

So Church in Paris Can't Recover Library Seized for Debt.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 11.—The congregation of the Swedenborgian church here has appealed to the courts to restore the fine library and other church belongings which were seized for debt.

The head of the community offered to pay all the creditors, but the courts have denied the application on the ground that the Swedenborgian cult is not officially recognized under the French laws.

James Glynn Kills Himself.

The body of James Glynn, a retired iron manufacturer, was found by his wife yesterday afternoon hanging from a beam in the cellar of his house at 316 President street. He was 76 years old. It was said at his house last night that he had been in dread of blindness.

New Auditor of the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—William H. Phipps of Piquette, Ohio, has been appointed auditor of the